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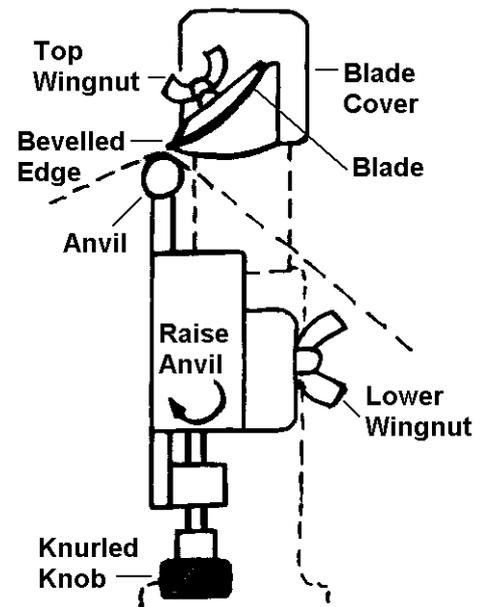
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PSEi LEATHER PARING MACHINE

Setting up the Machine

- 1 The machine can be fixed to a bench with 'G' clamps using the elastic squares provided for protection. Alternatively, for a more permanent set-up, use the two screws through the holes in the base. See fig.1.
- 2 Remove the blade cover by unscrewing the top wing nut. Place a blade over the pins and replace the cover, ensuring the bevelled edge is above the cutting edge. Tighten the wing nut.
- 3 Raise anvil by turning knurled knob in direction indicated, to leave a hairline gap between blade (a light behind will assist). If the gap is not parallel loosen the lower wing nut and swivel the slide assembly to correct. Tighten wing nut.



Operation

- 1 By turning knurled knob in opposite direction, lower the anvil to leave the paring gap required. It is advisable to pare very thin leather in 2 or more cuts. See *fig.2*

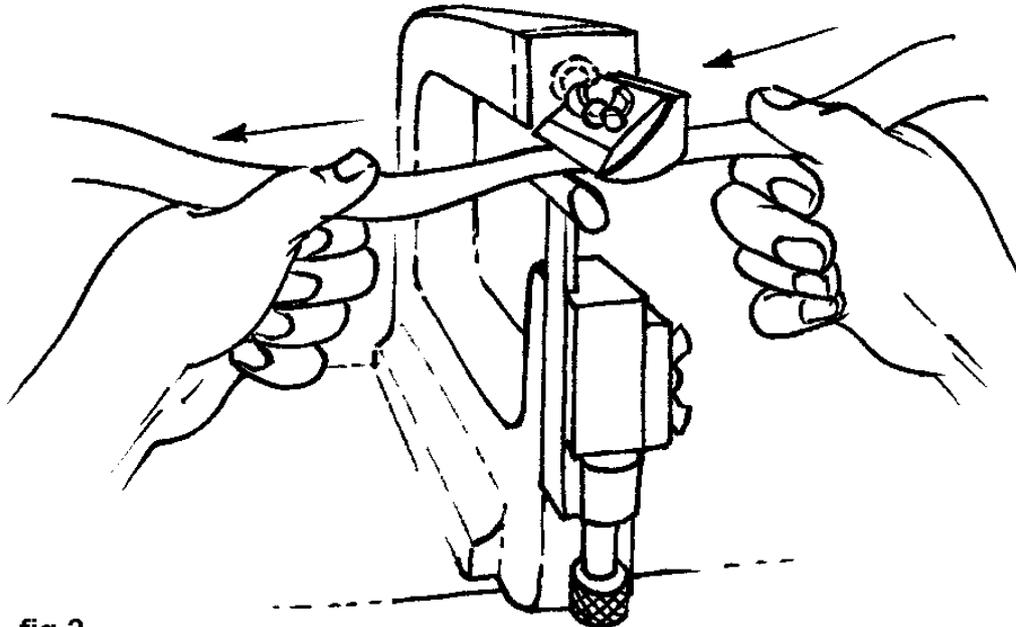


fig.2

- 2 Pull the leather through the gap from right to left, with the left hand. Grain side to the anvil, to the start position for cut.
- 3 Hold the right hand side of the leather firmly and pull steadily in a downward direction, whilst keeping tension with left thumb against the anvil. It is essential that the leather is kept under tension and pulled in a downward direction, to prevent the blade digging in and ruining the skin. See *fig 3*

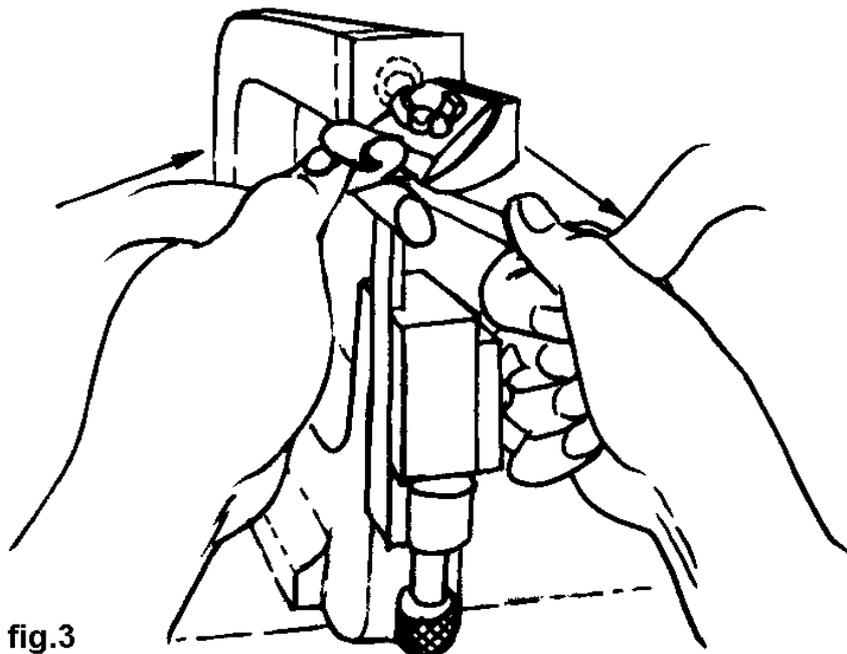


fig.3

Notes

- 1 A bevelled edge can be cut if required, by setting the anvil at an angle to the blade and taking care to pull leather through straight. See *fig.4*

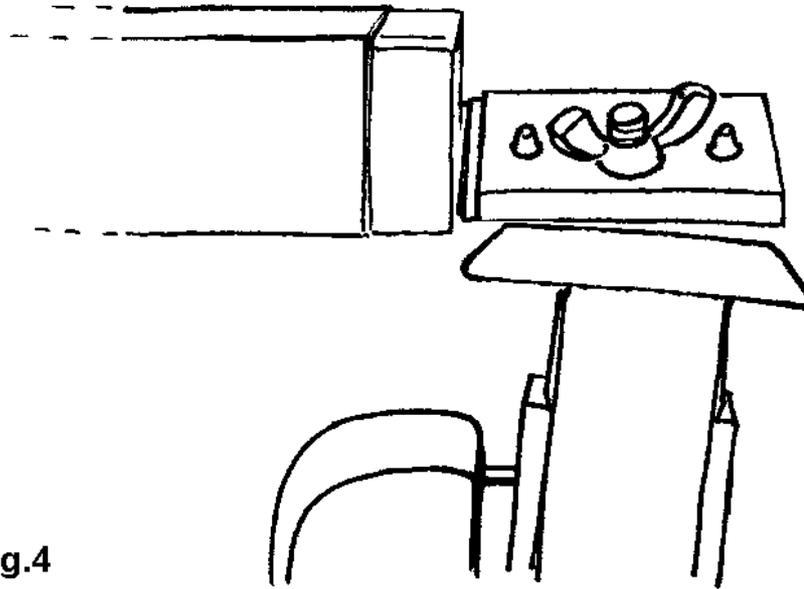


fig.4

- 2 To pare a groove, adhesive tape can be stuck over the centre of the anvil and the leather pulled through so that it removes a thin strip. The position of the groove should be marked on the flesh side of the leather first. See *fig.5*

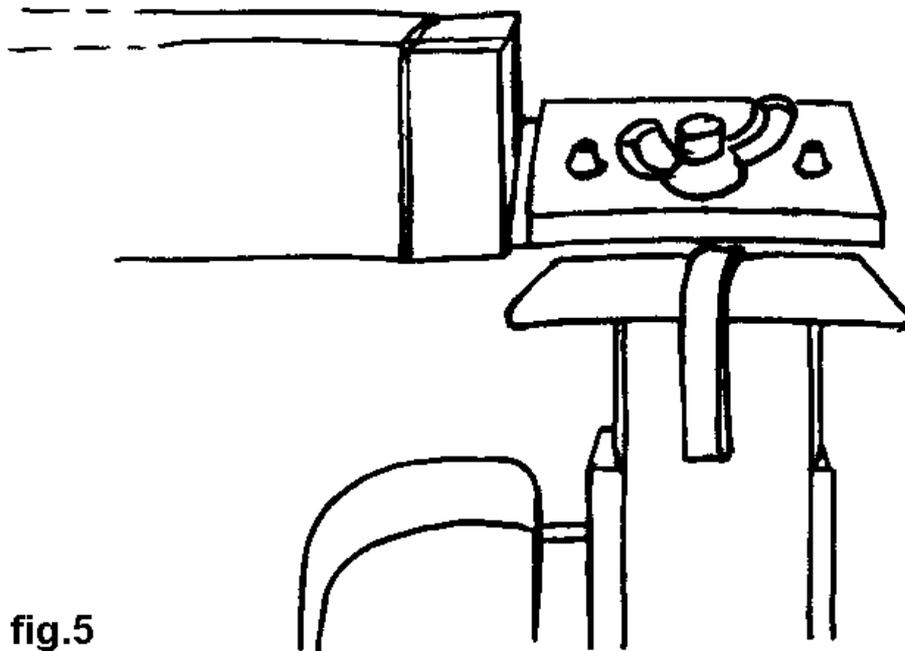


fig.5

- 3 When paring very thin leather it is best done in two or more cuts, adjusting the gap between cuts. A new blade is advised to prevent tearing or stretching the leather. Always mark the used edge of the blade.
- 4 Harder leathers such as hide or calf will pare easier damp or when worked first to soften, by folding grain to grain and rolling fold on a hard surface with a backing board.

Reminders

- The blade and anvil should always be kept parallel, especially for large areas to avoid ridges. Any ridges that are still left can be removed with sandpaper or a knife.
- Always pull through in a downward direction and under tension keeping a rounded edge to the blade, to prevent digging in.
- The left over leather fleshings can be used for spine linings and repairs etc.

Don't economize on blades - New blades are cheaper than ruined leather!